

"Well, my lad, I'll hire you at once, if you agree to it. For I never knew any boy so young and so who would take such a long journey."

"My father was immediately struck between them, and they left town next day. About a year after this, the gentleman called on me to say that Michael had given him seventy-five dollars to send to me, for the purpose of bringing me his mother, brother, and sister, from Limerick. I gave the order, and in three months had the pleasure of seeing them safely landed, and sent them to my house in Massachusetts. Another year passed away, and one morning I was surprised by a visit from Michael."

"Well, Michael," said I, "what in the world brings you to town?"

"At first he seemed abashed, but at length he said:

"Why this, I'm afraid you'll laugh at me, but I can't help it. I'll tell the truth, any way. You see, sir, the old woman isn't content among them Yankees at all. She is over seventy, and can't change her ways; and this she don't understand their talk; and worse of all, there's no chapel near and she hasn't heard mass for years to the priest, since she came there; and she wants to take care of her soul, and return to old Ireland, to lay her bones in the family burying place—now, your honor knows—near Bohernabreena, and so with your honor's leave, and the blessing of God, I've come down to send her home; for there's no use staying with her."

"It was in vain I remonstrated, and told him she would regret it when she got home. He persevered and sent her back, giving her money enough to last a year; and at the end of another year he sent her a further remittance. Soon afterwards I happened to meet his employer in the street, and inquired after Michael."

"Oh!" said he, "Michael has left me, and never did I part with any body so reluctantly; he is the best man I ever had on my place, and I don't know how I shall manage without him; but the fact is, he has grown too rich to remain in service any longer; he has saved about eight hundred dollars, and is determined to go to Ohio and buy a farm—but, between ourselves, I am inclined to think he has been crossed in love; he was a great admirer of one of our servant girls—but she being a Presbyterian and he a Catholic, her friends would not consent unless he gave up his religion, which he positively refused, and this determined him to go west."

"The next week Michael called on me, on his way to Ohio, to bid me good bye, and also to send thirty dollars to his mother."

"Six months afterwards, I was again surprised by a visit from Michael, and at first I did not recognize him. He was dressed quite sprucely, in a handsome blue coat blue pantaloons and Wellington boots; very different in appearance from the raw Limerick lad of five years before; but his heart I found as sound as ever."

"Where do you come from now?" said I.

"From Troy, sir," replied he.

"From Troy?" repeated I, "I thought you were in Ohio."

"Oh, sir," replied he, "sure it was a mistake; for when I went out there, I got what I never bargained for, the favor and agree, and sure it almost kill me, and thinks I, what's the use of all the wealth in the world, if you haven't health! Be I resolved to come back, and me sister, me brother, and meself are doing very well in Troy, thanks be to God, and I'll not go roaming again."

"Then what brings you to town now; not to send for the old woman again?" said I, laughing.

"Ah, thin sir, what a guess you have made; sure the old creature is anxious to come out, after all, now that she knows we are in Troy where there's a priest, and regular mass, and plenty of Irish, and some of the neighbors from Limerick; and aint it my duty to do what she wants? She can't live long and it makes no differ; so if your honor's pleasing, I would send for her."

"No," said I, "I am not pleasing just yet; she is now too old for a third Atlantic voyage. You have already done your duty by her; therefore take my advice, and send home some money; but don't determine upon bringing her over until next year, when if you both remain of the same mind, I shall not object."

With considerable difficulty, I persuaded him to do so, and he returned to Troy only half satisfied with himself; but before the year was out, the old woman lay quietly in the church yard at Bohernabreena, and I believe Michael was not displeased that he had permitted her to remain among her people. It is some years now since I have seen Michael; but I don't know whether he is, he preserves his character of an honest man and a warm-hearted Irishman."

EASTERN LEGEND.

Sultan Hassan, wishing to see the world and lay aside for a time the anxieties and cares of royalty, committed the charge of his kingdom to his favorite minister, and taking with him a large amount of treasure in money and jewels, visited several countries in the character of a wealthy merchant. Placed with his tour, and becoming interested in the occupation he had assumed as a disguise, he was absent much longer than he originally intended, and in the course of a few years greatly increased his already large stock of wealth. He recommended, however, for the purpose of returning home, the vessel of a merchant party meeting the leading men of

the country, at length communicated to the common people the intelligence that Sultan Hassan was no more, and quietly seated himself on the vacant throne. Sultan Hassan returning shortly afterwards from his pilgrimage, and fortunately for himself still in disguise, learned as he approached his capital, the news of his own death and the usurpation of the minister.

Finding, on further inquiry, the party of the usurper too strong to render an immediate disclosure prudent, he preserved his disguise, and soon became known in Cairo as the wealthiest of her merchants; nor did it excite any surprise when he announced his pious intention of devoting a portion of his gains to the erection of a spacious mosque. The work proceeded rapidly under the spur of the great merchant's gold, and on its completion, he solicited the honor of the Sultan's presence at the ceremony of naming it. Anticipating the gratification of hearing his own name bestowed upon it, the usurper accepted the invitation, and at the appointed hour, the building was filled by him and his most attached adherents. The ceremonies had duly proceeded to the time when it became necessary to give the name. The chief Moolah, turning to the supposed merchant inquired what should be its name. "Call it," he replied, "the mosque of Sultan Hassan." All started at the mention of his name, and the questioner, as though not believing he could have heard aright, or to afford an opportunity of correcting what might be a mistake, repeated his demand. "Call it," again cried he, "the mosque of me, Sultan Hassan!" and throwing off his disguise, the legitimate sovereign stood revealed before his traitorous servant. He had no time for reflection; simultaneous with the discovery, numerous trap doors, leading to extensive vaults, which had been prepared for the purpose, were flung open, and a multitude of armed men issuing from them, terminated at once the reign and life of the usurper. His followers were mingled in the slaughter, and Sultan Hassan was once more in possession of the throne of his fathers.

FIFTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Acadia arrived at Boston on Thursday morning, having left Liverpool on the 19th. She brought London papers of the 18th and Liverpool of the 19th.

The Queen and her infant daughter were both "doing well."

WINDSOR CASTLE.—A clever fellow, who appears to be an American, named John Redman, was brought before the magistrates, last Monday charged with having been found in the private grounds of the Home Park shortly after midnight on Sunday. He was first discovered by the sentinel on duty at the Grand Entrance of the Castle, and either was or affected to be so drunk as to have found his way into the park by accident. A letter was found upon him, addressed to some friends in America, and begging a remittance of the necessary passage money to that country. His account of himself appeared satisfactory, and he was discharged with an admonition to avoid palaces in future.

A steamer had arrived at Bombay from Kurrachee, which brought intelligence to the 28th of March, and mentioned that a fight of three days had taken place between Sir Charles Napier and the Amers, in which the British were successful. There was great loss on both sides. Sir Robert said that the British General was slain, but this part of the report was not credited.

A correspondent of the Morning Chronicle, in Spain, says, with regard to the prospects of the harvest in that country: "The Spaniards entertain the singular fear of suffering from abundance! If the present favorable weather continues, they say they will have a crop sufficient for the country for three years." There is nothing singular in this fear, which is just as much felt at the present time in Buckinghamshire and Lincolnshire as it is in Castile and Andalusia.

THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.—The most important debate which has occurred in the House of Commons for many a day, took place on the 8th instant, when the annual Budget was laid before the House by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Sir Robert Peel, who developed the financial scheme last year, has been sadly out in his calculations, as Mr. Goulburn demonstrated, every branch of the revenue, with the exception of the Post Office, having fallen off. In the customs, there has been a deficiency of £750,000; in the Excise it is even greater—£1,200,000. The gross revenue would produce, Sir Robert calculated, £47,640,000; it has only yielded £45,800,000—a falling off to the extent of nearly two millions. Fortunately, the Income Tax has far exceeded the minister's calculations, and the Chinese silver has come in very opportunely, and the Corn duties, which were not calculated upon, have realized a very handsome sum. But for those resources, which could not have been anticipated—the actual deficiency would have been three millions and a half on the year!

CUTTING WHEAT.

In the last volume of the Planter, we gave the results of some experiments made by Mr. "Hannam," of England, to ascertain the state in which wheat can be cut to the greatest advantage. Those experiments created great interest at the time, and Mr. Hannam's conclusions were confirmed by the experience of several of our correspondents. Since that period we have received several contradictory statements, and one particularly from a high source, stating that good food could never be made except from wheat fully matured. We are from the "Cultivator," that Mr. Hannam has repeated his ex-

periments on a large scale, and that they have resulted in the strongest confirmation of his original conclusions, viz: that what he terms the raw state, affords the greatest bulk and weight of wheat, and the best article for manufacturing purposes. That our readers may the better judge what is intended to be designed by the "raw" state, we give a synopsis of the experiments. Five different cuttings were made as follows:

No. 1, reaped August 13, stacked Aug. 26	No. 2, " " 19, " " 31
No. 3, " " 20, " " Sept. 5	No. 4, " " 30, " " 9
No. 5, " " Sept. 9, " " 16	

Number one was very green, only formed in the berry, and raw; number five was fully ripe. Number five in the sample, was bold but coarse; while numbers one and two were finer in the skin, but small, showing they had shrunk more. The raw cut number three, was unexceptionable, being as plump as number five, and superior to one and three, in thinness and uniform cleanness of skin. There was little difference between three and four, except that the last was more rough than the first.

It was number three, cut a fortnight before it was fully ripe, that is designed as "raw."—From the various experiments, which seem to have been fully and fairly conducted, it appears that number three is superior to all the other varieties; giving more per bushel than number five, by six and a half pounds of flour; and a gain of about fifteen per cent, on the flour of equal measures of grain. One hundred pounds of wheat, number three, make eighty pounds of flour; while one hundred pounds of number five yields seventy-two pounds, showing an advantage of eight per cent, in favor of grain cut raw.

In grinding, it was found that number five ground the worst, worse than number one. In number five, were a greater quantity of flinty particles which would not pass the bol, than in any of the others. The bran from number five was coarse and heavy; while that from number three was "thin as a bee's wing."

The actual value of flour for the nutrition, depending in a great measure on the gluten it contains, a sample of numbers three and five was analyzed by Professor Johnston, and he found them to contain respectively, number three, 9.15 per cent of gluten; number five, 8.9 per cent of gluten. Thus proving that the wheat which gave the greatest quantity of flour gave also the best.—Southern Planter.

THE NEIGHBOR.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 5, 1843.

MISSOURI BY JOSEPH SMITH.

It has fallen to our lot of late years to keep an account of any remarkable circumstance that might transpire, in and about this, and the adjoining states; as well as of distant provinces and nations. Among the many robberies, earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, tornadoes, fires, mobs, wars, &c. &c. which we have had to record, there is one circumstance of annual occurrence, which is always fatal to our lot to chronicle. We allude not to the yearly inundations of the Nile, nor the frequent eruptions of Vesuvius or Etna, but to the boiling over of Tophet, alias the annual overflow of the excessive of Missouri. Not indeed, like the Nile, overflowing its parched banks, invigorating the alluvial soil and causing vegetation to teem forth in its richest attire; but like the sulphurous flame that burns unnoticed in the bowels of a volcano; kept alive by the constant supply of our native element, until it can contain itself no longer within the limits of its crater, it bursts beyond its natural bounds; and not satisfied with burning what is within its own bowels, it rushes furiously, wildly, and wantonly forth, and spreads its sulphurous lava all around, scattering desolation in its path, destroying the crops of the husbandman, the fisherman, and the palace of the nobleman, in one general sweep; covering vegetation with its fiery lava, and turning the garden into a bed of cinders. So Missouri has her annual ebullitions, and unable to keep her fire within her own bosom, must belch forth her sulphuric lava, and seek to overwhelm others with what is burning in her own bowels and destroying her very vitals; and it happens that we are so unfortunate as to live near the borders of this monthly volcano, ever and anon, be smothered with the soot that flies off from her burning crater.

Without entering here into the particulars of the bloody deeds, the high-handed oppression, the unconstitutional acts, the deadly and malicious hate, the numerous murders, and the wholesale robberies of that people; we will proceed to notice one of the late acts of Missouri, or of the Governor of that state towards us. We allude to the late arrest of Joseph Smith.

Some two years ago Mr. Smith was apprehended upon a writ issued by Gov. Cass upon a requisition from the Governor of Missouri, charging Mr. Smith with murder, treason, &c. &c. Mr. Smith obtained a writ of Habeas Corpus, which was made returnable at St. Louis; he appeared before Judge Catron, and was honorably acquitted. We thought then that the eyes of community would be opened, and that a step would have been taken towards those unwholesome proceedings; but no! this could not be, as he must still pursue his victim, and for want of some plausible excuse, after that monster of Iniquity Gov. Boggs, whose insidious exterminating order has rendered him notorious not only in this country, but throughout Europe, had been shot at by some unknown villain, and his life jeopardized; it was thought a good opportunity to commence an attack upon Joseph Smith, particularly as an election was near at hand in this State, and it was thought by some of our political demagogues that some political capital could be made of it; Joseph Smith must therefore be sacrificed at the shrine of the selfish ambition of Missouri. What was the pledge of Gov. Cass? He gave the people, if they would elect him that he would have the Mormons chartered repealed, and deprive them of all their other privileges. Thus the Mormons and Joseph Smith must be at the disposal of such inhuman reckless, blood thirsty, (we had like to have said,) republicans as these. Oh shame where is thy blush! and the attempted murder of Governor Boggs, to them is a good pretext. As if it were impossible that there should be found among the inhabitants of a State who had butchered scores in cold blood, who had robbed an innocent people of hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of property, and who had driven thirteen thousand people from their homes, who had never violated law, a man who was so much to be feared that he was to be kept in a cage like a wild beast, who had not been in the State for years. This

case like the other was finally brought to an issue, and Mr. Smith after an immensely long and expensive trial in the United States Court for the District of Illinois. The whole proceedings, connected with this affair, are illegal, we think that in justice he ought to have been to the side of the oppressed and innocent, particularly when the persecuted and prosecuted were citizens of his own State who had a right to his sympathies and to be shielded by his paternal care, as the Father of this State. Did not his Excellency know! and do not all the citizens of the State know that the Mormons have been robbed and pillaged and plundered in that State without any redress? that that State without any legal pretext whatever; and how then could they have any legal claim upon Joseph Smith or any Mormon? Have the Mormons ever obtained any redress for injuries received in Missouri? No! Is there any prospect of their receiving remuneration for their loss, or redress for their grievances? No! When a demand was made upon the Governor of Missouri, by Governor Cass of this State for the persons who kidnapped several Mormons, were they given up by that State? No. Why then should our Executive feel so tenacious in following all the nice punctilions of law, when the very State that is making these demands has robbed, murdered and exterminated by wholesale without law and are merely making use of it at present as a cut-throat to destroy the innocent and murder those that they have already committed nearly to the death. It is impossible that the State of Missouri should do justice with her coffers groaning with the spoils of the oppressed and her hands yet reeking with the blood of the innocent. Shall she yet gorge her bloody maw with other victims? Shall Joseph Smith be given into her hands illegally? Never! No! NEVER!!!

Next week we expect to publish the details of the trial in which will be found testimony concerning actions that were perpetrated by Missouri; the most foul, black and diabolical that ever disgraced the footstool of God, and as we have had a general knowledge of these things we may then give our views more at large.

THE 4TH OF JULY.

Yesterday was a happy day for Nauvoo. At a very early hour people began to assemble at the grove and at 11 o'clock near 13000 persons had congregated, who were addressed, in a very able and appropriate manner, by Elder Orson Hyde, lately from Palestine, and who has recently been appointed on a mission to St. Petersburg, Russia. A constant accession of numbers swelled the congregation to 15000, as near as could be estimated; and at 2 o'clock they were again addressed by Elder Parley P. Pratt, in a masterly discourse; followed by President Joseph Smith, upon the subject of the late arrest and persecution, who clearly vindicated his innocence and showed up the corruption of his pursuers in a true light. Three steamers arrived in the afternoon—one from St. Louis, one from Quincy and one from Burlington—bringing, altogether, about 900 visiting ladies and gentlemen to our city. On the arrival of each boat they were escorted to the stand by the Nauvoo Band and the Escort Companies, where convenient seats were provided, and where they were welcomed by the firing of cannon, which brought to our mind the last words of the Patriot Jefferson:—Let this day be celebrated by the firing of cannon, &c. The Legion was not out.

AN ORDINANCE CONCERNING STRANGERS AND CONTAGIOUS DISEASES, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.

Sec. 1. Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Nauvoo, "for the peace, benefit, good order, convenience, cleanliness, health and happiness," of said city agreeable to the Charter of the same, that the City Council, Marshal, Constables and City Watch, are hereby authorized, and empowered, and required, to require all strangers who shall be entering this city, or are already tarrying, or may hereafter be tarrying in said city, in a civil and respectful manner to give their names, former residence, for what intent they have entered or are tarrying in the City, and answer such other questions as the officer shall deem proper or necessary for the good order, health, or convenience of the said city; and for a failure or refusal on the part of strangers to give the desired information, or for giving false names or information, they shall be subject to the penalty of the Ordinance concerning "Vagrants and Disorderly Persons," passed November 13th 1841.

Sec. 2. And be it further ordained, that the aforesaid authorities of the said city, are further authorized and empowered, and required to hail, and take all persons found strolling about the city at night, after nine o'clock, and before sunrise, and to confine them in Ward for trial according to the aforesaid Ordinance concerning "Vagrants and Disorderly Persons," unless they give a good and satisfactory account of themselves, or offer a reasonable excuse for being thus caught out after nine o'clock.

Sec. 3. And be it further ordained that the aforesaid authorities are further authorized, and empowered, and required to require all such persons as they may suspect, to give information whether they have recently had, or have been exposed to any contagious disease or diseases from whence they come, under the same penalties as are annexed to the two preceding sections of this Ordinance.

Sec. 4. And be it further ordained, that the aforesaid authorities are further authorized, and empowered, and required to enter all hotels, or houses of public entertainment, and such other habitations as they may judge proper, and require the inmates to give immediate information of all persons residing in said hotel or habitation, and their business, occupation or movements; and for a failure, non-compliance, or false information, their license shall be a forfeit, if it be a public house, and they, and the transient persons subject to the penalties of the three preceding sections.

Sec. 5. And be it further ordained, that if any of the aforesaid officers shall refuse, or neglect, to do their duty as required by this Ordinance, they shall be fined one hundred dollars, and be broke of office.

Sec. 6. This Ordinance to take effect and be in force, from and after its passage. DANIEL H. WELLS, Pres. pro tem. Passed June 29th, 1843. JAMES SLOAN, Recorder.

AN ORDINANCE CONCERNING CONFINING OR KEEPING ANIMALS IN THE CITY OF NAUVOO.

Sec. 1. Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Nauvoo, that if any person shall confine any animal, in any manner, or place, within the limits of said city, for the purpose of increasing the passions or ferocity of said animal, for any purpose, or keep any animal knowing the same to be possessed of ferocious or evil habits, whereby the life or limb of any person or animal, may be put in jeopardy, or in danger of life or limb, by the acts of such animal, such person shall be subject to a fine of twenty five dollars, and the animal may be killed by any person, in any place, without notice.

Sec. 2. If any person shall keep any animal for exhibition, or for any purpose, whereby passions are excited, and modesty, decency, or virtue are affected, such person shall be fined twenty five dollars, and the animal disposed of by the Marshal, for the benefit of the city. The fines to be recovered before the Mayor or any Alderman of the city.

Sec. 3. And be it further ordained, that no animals, except cows, calves, sheep, goats, and harmless and inoffensive dogs, shall be suffered to run at large, as free commoners, within the limits of this city, under a penalty of from five to twenty five dollars, at the discretion of the Mayor or Alderman, and the animals liable for the penalty unless redeemed.

Sec. 4. And be it further ordained that the Marshal is hereby authorized, and empowered, and required to carry the foregoing ordinance into effect, and to provide a good and sufficient yard, or pound, suitable for the confinement of disorderly animals, or such as may be actionable under the ordinances; and he is further authorized to draw on the Treasury for and use any monies in the Treasury (except the Recorder's orders) to defray the expenses of erecting the before mentioned yard or pound, and for a failure or neglect of duty he shall be subject to the same fine of the offender in the three preceding sections.

Sec. 5. And be it further ordained that the Marshal shall furnish keeping for said animals so impounded, and immediately give notice of the same by posting three hand bills in some of the most public places in the city, and if the owner appear not for the redemption of such animal or animals within three days, he shall sell the same at auction to the highest bidder and pay expense and fines from the avails of said sale, the fees and compensation for his services to be the same as in the ordinance respecting swine, passed in this city; and the remainder shall go into the City Treasury unless claimed by the owner of said animals within one year.

Sec. 6. Be it further ordained that the Marshal shall carry this ordinance into effect under the penalty of the loss of office. This ordinance to be in force from and after its passage.

Passed June 29th 1843. DANIEL H. WELLS, Pres. Pro Tem. JAMES SLOAN, Recorder.

AN ORDINANCE CONCERNING BATHING AND SWIMMING.

Sec. 1. Be it ordained by the city council of the city of Nauvoo, that if any person shall bathe or swim in any waters, within the limits of said city, whereby such person shall be exposed to public view, in a state of nudity, such person shall be subject to a fine of three dollars, for the first offence, to be recovered on complaint before any court competent to try the same; and for the second offence, to the penalty of the Ordinance concerning Vagrants and disorderly persons, passed November 13th, 1841.

Sec. 2. This Ordinance to be in force from and after its passage. Passed June 29th 1843. DANIEL H. WELLS, Pres. pro tem. JAMES SLOAN, Recorder.

It will be seen from the subjoined, that, in some parts of the country, we are getting along famously in the matters of law, order and good citizenship. It is certainly something new for a party to a trial, to knock the opposing counsel in the head in the middle of his speech, and equally new for the said counsel to turn sword in hand upon the assailant and to despatch him in full court. This affair will tell nicely abroad as a sample of how things are managed on this side of the Atlantic:

Fatality—Fight in a Court Room.—We stop the press to announce the fact that a fatal encounter has just taken place in our Court room, during the session of the Court, between Mr. Jeremiah Ellington and T. C. Tupper, Esq. Mr. Tupper was addressing the jury upon the trial of a criminal case, in which Ellington was prosecutor, and was commenting legitimately and properly upon the evidence, when Ellington came up behind him, and struck him twice or thrice over the head with a huge stick. Mr. T. thereupon seized a sword case that lay near him, with which he stabbed his antagonist under the left arm.

Mr. E. died a few minutes afterwards. Great confusion prevailed in the Court room, and his honor, Judge Rollins, adjourned the Court for a short time. All who witnessed the scene, concur in the opinion that Mr. T's conduct was perfectly justifiable, if, indeed, it was not praiseworthy, and the fate of Ellington well deserved.—(Canton (Mass.) Democrat, May 20.

